

WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.--NO. 50 VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY AUGUST 9 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Scissors, Button Hooks, Shoe Horn, Nail Files

We have just passed into stock the largest stock of the above ever shown in British Columbia. The prices are very low.....

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

THE JEWELLERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR

TETLEY'S

PACKAGE TEAS

Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers and Tea Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Klondike Outfitting.....

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and now to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO

A PERFECT CATARACT
Of groceries flows from our store in a week. Those who have once purchased here need no second urging to deal with us. They are satisfied that the quality is the best obtainable, and prices the lowest consistent with good value.

We endeavor to make dissatisfaction impossible, and customers who believe they have cause of complaint are requested to inform us. We will gladly rectify errors.

A DEAD LOCK:::

Fathers, be good: there is nothing in fighting now. Your term is half out. Money all spent. An exhibition of temper. Raters payers laughing at you.

Come to us and buy a nice breakfast dish. FLAKED BARLEY—new and nice.

A cup of OUR BLEND TEA is very refreshing this hot term.

Half-gallon Self-sealing Jars, \$1.00
Quart " " .55
Pint " " .30
Wheat, 100 Lbs. \$1.50
A Full Line of Canned Meats.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

\$500,000.000

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY

And for building purposes
AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

D. H. Macdowall,
Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Bldg.
28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENT FOR
Enamelled Iron Sinks,
Steel Ralls, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

Klondike Information Bureau.

W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.

Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs
Brokers, Commission and General Insurance
Agents, 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 43

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Moller's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Melville Bath Tub Enamel, 65c; Floor paint, \$1.00 a gallon. J. W. Moller, Fort street.

ICE CREAM

Henry Clay

Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and beating parties.

39 Fort Street

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

AUCTION

At Hardaker's Rooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St., Cor. of Yates Street

Friday, August 12, at 2 o'clock

A large quantity of Valuable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Piano, 2 Top Buggies, Etc. Particulars Later.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

At 62 Douglas Street.

RALPH CHURTON

Will sell on

Tuesday Next, Aug. 9, 2 p.m.

Household Furniture.

Nearly New Box-Wire Wove and Wool Mattresses, Half Plate Optimus Camera, Capital Buggy, Set of Harness, Garden Swing, 2 Good Bureaus broken to harness—and a very fine 2-year old St. Bernard Dog.

...W. JONES...

AUCTIONEER.

Offers for sale, by private bargain, one of the choicest homesteads on the island, containing 510 acres of land, with large, well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100 acres cultivated land, the whole well fenced; fronting on a fine sporting lake and the main trunk roads, six miles from the city; close to church, school and railway station. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered investors. Price low; terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

AUCTION SALE.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE.

On Wednesday, August 10, at 2 p.m.

I am instructed by Mr. J. A. Brown, of Blanchard and Barclay streets, in rear of Presbyterian Church, to sell all his household effects, etc. Drawing Room Suite (in tapestry and mahogany), Pearl Birch Book Case and Writing Desk (with mirror), Oak Centre Table, Oak and Mahogany Rockers, Art Chairs, Walnut Settee, Flower Pots, Brussels Carpets, etc. Hall—Carved Oak Set (three pieces), Sixteenth Century Oak Hall Rack, Heater, Charlie Portieres and Poles, Sixteenth Century Oak Dining Table, six Dining Chairs and Rockers to match, Antique Oak Sideboard, three Bedroom Suites, viz., one solid Antique Oak Set (four pieces), Mattresses, etc., one marble-top Walnut Set (five pieces), etc., one Birch Set (four pieces), Russian Chairs, Walnut Sofa, three Bedroom Carpets, Table Sets, Pictures, etc., etc., a new Majestic Steel Range (with warming oven), Cooking Utensils, Tables, Wash-stand, Stove-pipe, Lawn Mower, Garden Hose, etc.

The goods will be open to inspection Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Municipal Notice

SEWERS' RENTALS.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st day of August next is the last day for paying rent due for the year 1898, under the Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898.

In default of payment at my office, City Hall, by the said 1st day of August, the said rent will be collected by process of law.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1898.

WINNIPEG REGATTA.

James Bay Will First Row Home Four a Mile and a Half Straightaway

—Johnson Challenged.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—(Special)—The programme of the big Canadian regatta to be held here on the 17th and 18th has been completed. In addition to the two senior four championship races, which come on at 6:30 each evening, there will be singles, doubles, and club fours.

The Winnipeggers row the James Bay crew of Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, and the winners meet the veteran Toronto Argonauts on the following day.

The James Bay crew have chosen to row a straightaway race a mile and a half, and the final will be the same distance but with a turn.

Members of the Rat Portage club will take part in several of the club races.

John Hackett, of Rat Portage, has issued a challenge to Robert Johnson, of Vancouver, to row a three mile race for \$1,000 on the Lake of the Woods.

...PURE LIME JUICE...

(West Indies)

25c. Bottle

BOWES, HE

Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government St., near Yates.

DO YOU USE

A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen. 2—A gas stove is always ready for instant use, day or night. 3—A gas stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas. 6—The average cost of using a gas range in this city does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

In our advertisement three weeks ago we recommended for an early rise in Virginia at 45c. Cariboo Camp McKinney at 45c. Some of our clients who acted on our recommendation and bought these shares have made money. On 15th July, 1898, the price of Cariboo Camp McKinney was 50c. Some of our clients in Victoria several thousand shares at 45c. whilst on the 30th July we resold the same shares in Toronto for our clients here at \$1 per share, giving them over 140 per cent profit in 15 days.

On the 11th July we sold to several of our clients here Cariboo shares at 55c. and today we offer the same clients 70 cents per share, equal to a profit of 27 per cent.

We quote the following shares subject to conditions:

Deer Park	19
Monte Christo	30 1/2
Iron Mask	50
Cariboo Camp	50
Iron Five	18
Winchester	11
Van Andia	11 1/2
Danmole	25 1/2
Horrely	1 50
Grand Prize	2 1/2
Clant	10

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Roseland and other outside cities.

FIRE INSURANCE.

We beg to solicit a share of your Fire Insurance in The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Mr. Chapman's residence, Dallas road open to offer. Two storeys, 9 roomed house, Bay street, \$4,500. Five roomed house, Cameron street, \$250. Seven roomed cottage, Cook street, \$2,250. Five roomed cottage, Craigflower road, \$1,000. Eight roomed house, Dallas road, \$3,100. Three cabins on Green street, cheap at \$670. Cottage on Michigan street, \$1,100.

Houses and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city and farms and farming lands for sale in all parts of the province. Call at our office to examine our list before purchasing elsewhere.

MONEY TO LOAN.

By The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co., on Victoria real estate.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
85 Government street.

ADDING TO THE GOLD.

Sixty Passengers by the Rosalie Show Good Returns for Northern Work.

Upper Yukon Steamer Lost on the Rocks—Placer Found Near Lake Tagish.

Sudden Rise in Lower Yukon Starts Many More Steamers Towards Dawson.

Nanaimo, Aug. 8.—The steamer Rosalie with sixty passengers arrived this morning. The purser has in his care upwards of \$75,000. The richest man is Jos. Barrett, of Seattle, who is credited with being worth \$200,000. He has about \$50,000 in dust. Geo. Sheppard, from the Sound, who has been working on a lay on claim 21 Eldorado, has \$20,000. J. Miller and A. Ferry have \$30,000 between them. The other passengers refused to state the amounts they had secured, but the impression formed is that all are well satisfied with their work.

J. J. McKenna, of the provincial police, has in charge a woman for the insane asylum.

The officer is from Lake Bennett and reports news by the steamer Willie Irving of the wreck of the steamer Joseph W. Closser at Miles Canyon on Tuesday, August 3. She was built on Lake Bennett, launched July 27, and sailed on the 30th. The accident is attributed to the engineer failing to answer a signal for steam. Wm. Seixon, of the Mounted Police, who was pilot, and Capt. Smith in charge, have been exonerated of all blame. The pilot has a good reputation as a Yukon navigator, having often piloted the Willie Irving and Goddard.

The steamer was driven through the narrow rapids and heavy blocks knocked into her hull, which caused her to make water faster than the pumps could discharge. She is resting on her side with water rushing through the eighteen tons of freight which will be a total loss. The pilot house and upper works are above water and it is doubtful if she can be raised for any reasonable amount of money. Fortunately ample time was given the passengers to be saved and no lives were lost.

The Closser was run in conjunction with the Dyea-Dawson Transportation Co. steamers Killbuck and Goddard. There was no insurance.

Mr. McKenna reports rich placer finds at a point ten miles below Lake Tagish.

A special to the Colonist from Port Townsend gives the name of the wrecked steamer mentioned above as the Joseph Glossett, and states that she lies in eight feet of water and can be raised. This special also says: "A sudden rise in the Yukon river relieved the steamer Monarch from her stranded position on a sand bar and she arrived at Dawson July 23, and was followed by the steamer Sovereign on the 25th. The rise in the river will enable nearly all the boats on the lower Yukon to reach Dawson with passengers and supplies."

"Three thousand head of cattle are on the way to Dawson, several bands having already arrived. Among the first were 85 head, which sold readily, dressed, at \$1.50 per pound.

"Mining is at a standstill and will continue so all winter and thousands of idle men are daily loitering in the streets of Dawson. The number being augmented by arrivals from both ends of the route. More people are already there than can find either claims or employment and many new arrivals are offering their outfits for sale with a view of returning to civilization."

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FOR A HOLIDAY ONLY.

Sir Wilfrid Disclaims Interviewing His Colleague on Yukon Scandals.

Rat Portage, Aug. 8. (Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived from the East yesterday. He was met by the Mayor and aldermen and the president and members of the Reform Association, and immediately took boat to Hon. Clifford Sifton's summer cottage on Coney Island. James Sutherland, Liberal whip, D. C. Fraser, M.P., and Isaac Campbell, Q.C., are also Mr. Sifton's guests.

Sir Wilfrid's visit to Rat Portage is purely for rest and recreation. The distinguished party are quietly spending the day on the island.

Premier Laurier left Rat Portage late to-night and is expected to spend tomorrow in Winnipeg.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

Canadian Militia to Receive Them on Same Terms as British Volunteers.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—(Special)—The home government has recognized the contention of the Canadian authorities that our militia should be classed in the same category as the English volunteers and hence are entitled to the long service medal. The issue of the medal will be therefore made to all militiamen of 20 years' standing.

LA BOURGOGNE'S DEAD.

Several Other Bodies Picked Up at Sea and Identified.

Halifax, Aug. 8.—(Special)—The Ilwathia in her cruise discovered a large number of the victims of the Bourgoigne-Cromartyshire disaster. Six of these were identified as the bodies of Eugene Dubois, E. E. Rundle, Pedro, J. Sosa, Marcel, Gilliatte, Peter Barratt, and Joannis Lados. The first three names are to be found in the list of saloon passengers of the Bourgoigne published after the disaster. The other three names are not in the list and were either unregistered passengers or employees of the steamer. E. E. Rundle, according to La Bourgoigne's passenger list, was accompanied by his wife. Eugene Dubois belonged to Montreal, having a quantity of curls in his pocket bearing that name, and other evidence of his identity were recovered.

C. P. R. DIVIDENDS.

Two Per Cent. on Both Common and Preferred Stock Declared for Past Half Year.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—(Special)—At a meeting of the board of directors of the C. P. R. held to-day dividends of 2 per cent. on the preference stock and 2 per cent. on the common stock for the half year ended the 30th June last were declared, payable 1st October.

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A FLORIDA MOB.

Several Shot in Unsuccessful Raid Upon the Gaol at Tampa.

Tampa, Aug. 8.—Early this morning a mob tried to rescue three negro inmates of the regular army incarcerated in the gaol here. An armed guard ordered them to desist but the mob opened fire on the gaol. A volley was poured into the crowd from the upper story of the building and several shots took effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades and the raid was unsuccessful.

SHAFTER DISCLAIMS.

He Disclaims Responsibility for Gross Neglect of Sick Recently Sent Home.

Washington, Aug. 8.—General Shafter in a report to the war department emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the Seneca and Concho.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Bush Fires Interfere With Logging—Two Drownings—Texada Smelter.

Vancouver, Aug. 8.—Bush fires are raging around Vancouver and there is inconvenience from smoke and ashes. Several lumber camps have had to break up owing to proximity of the flames.

Coroner McGuigan held two inquests to-day to inquire into the drowning of a Finlander named Carbon at Lund's Landing and the drowning of a little boy, the son of Jno. Palmer of this city, near the cold storage works. In both instances a verdict of accidental drowning were returned.

The Everett smelter operated by W. D. Rockefeller is to ship iron in a few days from Texada island.

Two Englishmen named Murbison were shot through the right leg below the knee, in the same spot, by the accidental discharge of a rifle while they were shooting near Shal Bay. The steamer Comox brought them in.

Salmon are running more freely to-day.

WILLS' TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Just Received by

HARRY SALMON.

Your attention directed to His Mammoth Display in Show Windows, Corner Government and Yates.

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A POLITICAL SURPRISE.

Hon. Robert Beaven Commissioned to Form a New Provincial Cabinet.

Premier Turner Received a Letter Claimed to Have Been Formal Dismissal.

He Did Not So Regard It and Will To-day Reply to Lieutenant Governor.

The surprise of the season was yesterday offered to the public in the news, that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes had sent for Hon. Robert Beaven, a former leader of the provincial opposition and one time premier of British Columbia, requesting him to form a government in succession to that of Hon. J. H. Turner. The report was received with doubt until Hon. Mr. Beaven himself endorsed its reliability, with the further intimation that he had accepted the task, and hoped to be able to announce his success, with the composition of his cabinet, within twenty-four hours—or within a few days at the very latest.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, it will be remembered, unsuccessfully stood as an independent opposition candidate in Victoria city at the recent general election.

The Lieutenant-Governor has taken his unanticipated step, it is claimed by those in his confidence, with precedents in three crises of Quebec politics—following the example set by Lieutenant-Governor Letellier in 1877; that of Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, in refusing to grant a dissolution at the request of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; and that of Lieutenant-Governor Angers, in his dismissal of Mercier. The circumstances of the cases differ radically, but it is held that the same constitutional principle applies.

Hon. Mr. Beaven was happy to confirm the news when spoken to a short time after the report of his summons to Government House gained general circulation. He had a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor delivered to him during the morning, he said, containing the request that he form a government; and he had assumed the task. Although unable at the present juncture to make any statement of his intentions or the probable composition of his cabinet, he hoped to be in a position to do so this (Tuesday) morning.

When asked if he thought a dissolution would follow, he said it was impossible to answer as yet. A crisis, a plan, he said, in view succeeded, a dissolution might not be necessary, while this might be regarded as a probable outcome of the situation, especially in view of the large number of protests entered. He would not say whether or not he would aim at the formation of a coalition government.

No intimation of the message to Mr. Beaven had been received by Hon. Mr. Turner at a quarter of five yesterday afternoon, when he obtained it through a representative of the Colonist asking him if he had heard the news. He replied that he had not, and on being told that Hon. Mr. Beaven had been sent for, expressed great surprise—particularly as he had, he said, received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor during the morning, and had not yet replied thereto. He certainly had expected that the Lieutenant-Governor would take any action until his reply had been delivered.

His intention had been, after the return from Cassiar came to hand, to wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor and lay all the facts of the case before him, as he (Hon. Mr. Turner) understood; and then to take such action as His Honor might deem necessary and proper under the circumstances. He could not understand the precipitate manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor had acted.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Turner said that he had intended to send a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor to-day, and would carry out this intention as the points contained in the letter of His Honor were of such a nature as to require consideration and a reply at some length. He assuredly had not understood that letter as a dismissal, and felt that he had been treated with very scant courtesy in the premises.

When called upon by a member of the Colonist staff last evening, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes declared the letter referred to by Hon. Mr. Turner as written and delivered to him during the morning, to be plainly and unmistakably a notification of dismissal, couched in phrasingology as courteous as possible but terminating in all official relations. No hint of the contents of this letter or of any previous communication leading up to it, had reached the public through the medium of Government House, while the news of the summons to Hon. Mr. Beaven could only have become public property through the gentleman commissioned with the formation of the new government. The leader of the morning to Hon. Mr. Turner was not of a nature—

(Continued on page 2.)

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

HON. MR. BEAVEN SENT FOR.

The action of the Lieutenant-Governor in inviting the Hon. Robert Beaven to form a ministry came upon the public like a thunder-cloud out of a clear sky. The elections are not yet over, and the Hon. Mr. Turner thought he had reason to expect that until the result in Cassiar was known he would not be asked to take any action. He was as much surprised as any one when told that Mr. Beaven had been called in. That the Lieutenant-Governor has power to call upon any one at any time to take the position of chief adviser may be conceded without admitting that in this case His Honor has exercised that degree of deliberation which might have been expected of him. There will doubtless be some correspondence made public on the subject, and until then we shall refrain from any criticism.

Mr. Beaven says that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor was a complete surprise to him, but he has agreed to accept the unexpected responsibility, and believes that he will succeed in presenting to the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of to-day or perhaps not before to-morrow his proposed cabinet. It often takes longer than a day or two to form a government, as he remarked to the Colonist.

The constitutional practice in such a case is for the person called upon to form the new cabinet to present the names of his proposed colleagues to the Lieutenant-Governor, when, if they meet with His Honor's approval, they are sworn in and at once enter upon the discharge of their duties. In the interim the outgoing ministers retain their places. It then becomes the duty of the newly appointed ministers at once to seek election, even if some of them are already members of the legislature. It is altogether probable that there will be a new general election. We understand that Mr. Beaven has reached no conclusion upon this point, but in view of the divided state of parties, it is very difficult to see how things can go along otherwise.

It is with unminged regret that the Colonist contemplates the retirement of Mr. Turner from the premiership, a position which he had filled with ability, and in which we had hoped he would yet achieve even better things for the province than he has already accomplished. There is much to be said in connection with this subject, but it does not appear advisable to deal with the matter at any greater length this morning.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We print a letter signed "Subscriber" on the school examinations, not because the Colonist endorses the views therein expressed, but because the subject is one that will bear ventilation. The examination of applicants for any position is not always a fair test of fitness, nor can any definite conclusion be reached from the grading of the results. The examiner is always more or less of a factor, except in cases where a permanent board of professional educators passes upon the papers. There is often a wide difference between the views of examiners. What a man trained in England might regard as scholarship, one trained in Canada might not think very much of, and vice versa. We usually like to permit the remarks of correspondents to pass without comment, but can hardly allow the intimation that an educational oligarchy exists in British Columbia to pass unchallenged. We do not think that any such exists, but if it does, our correspondent may use the columns of this paper to demonstrate it.

In regard to the schools system generally, it is evident that something will have to be done at an early day. A training school for teachers is very much needed, and the time is not distant when something in the nature of a university will have to be established. It would be an excellent thing if some of the wealthy people of Victoria would contribute enough money to endow a high class educational institution, that might ultimately become the nucleus of a university. A school of mines, for example, would be an excellent beginning: If no one feels like moving in this matter, the legislature might provide a fund for such an institution by imposing a small tax upon the output of all mines for the purpose. A tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on the mineral output of the province would yield next year about \$15,000—more than sufficient to support an excellent school of mines, and the payment would not be felt by the mine owners. We have little doubt that if the legislature would provide for the running expenses, the citizens of Victoria would furnish the site and erect a suitable building for such a school. If this were done, there would soon cluster around it other departments so that in time we would have something that could be called a university. We do not expect ever to see anything here like Oxford or Cambridge, Harvard or Yale. We are not very much that this country wants such institutions. Reactionary as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that a great deal of high-class modern education is of very little practical service to its recipients, and in some instances is a positive detriment. The

modern idea that every child's head should be filled with a miscellaneous assortment of information on all subjects of human knowledge, and that diplomas and certificates are evidence of special fitness for the responsible duties of life is hardly borne out by the results of experience. To many, indeed, the higher education has a tendency to unfit them for the hard, practical work of everyday existence, to beget a dislike for labor of the hands, to create idlers where workers are needed. Much time and expense are devoted to the acquirement of what is of very little use in after life, and in building up the educational system of British Columbia we ought to avoid this as much as possible. Therefore, when we speak of the need of a university we do not mean such an educational establishment as will turn out its graduates with a little of this, and the other stored away in their brains—a stock of knowledge that makes charming people, indeed, but not the most useful sort, but one that will make practical men and women out of the boys and girls. We do not undervalue the accomplishments, as they are called, but are not prepared to have the money of the taxpayers expended upon them. There is an immense amount of practical work to be done, and our youth should be educated in view of this, and not along the lines that suited the ideas of the seventeenth century.

AN AMAZING FRAUD.

In many papers recently there have been accounts of a great discovery, which was nothing more nor less than how to extract gold from sea water. As every one knows there must necessarily be a little of everything in sea water. If we follow the course of a drop of water from the time it forms in the shape of rain until it reaches the ocean, we will see that it comes in contact with a vast variety of substances, and from each it must take away an infinitesimal portion, so that when it reaches the sea it bears with it a trace of its contact with all the solids on land which have come in its way. It follows that of all the rain drops that have ever fallen some must have come in contact with gold, and that in the thousands of years during which rain has fallen upon the earth a very considerable quantity of gold must have found its way into the sea. Chemical tests have been made owing that the amount of gold held in solution in the sea may perhaps be estimated at a fabulous number of millions of dollars in value. This was the basis upon which a New York clergyman went to work, and like the whale which swallowed Jonah, he forthwith took a great profit out of water. In the first place he secured a place on a pier in an isolated place, built a little house upon it, rigged up a windlass and chain with a box on the end of it, put in an electric battery and then one night invited some gentlemen of means to witness his experiment. So that there might be no chance of collusion, the visitors were asked to bring an assortment of chemicals with them, and some quicksilver. They went into the shed and with their own hands put the chemicals into the box. They then put in the quicksilver. Then they lowered the box into the water, and the parson turned on the electric current. After waiting for a time the box was withdrawn, and to the delight of the visitors was found to contain an amalgam of mercury with some metal. With this they hid themselves to an analyst, who told them that there was nearly \$3 worth of gold in the amalgam. This was enough, and the parson raked in the shakels necessary to inaugurate the enterprise on a large scale.

But as has been often said, a secret is something which is not enough for one, but too much for two, and the parson had taken a friend into his scheme, with whom he quarrelled over the distribution of the spoils, and the friend has given away the whole snap. The part played by the friend was to do a suit of diver's armor, with an air chamber on the shoulders, and walk down under the water. When the box came down he simply emptied out the quicksilver and put in some amalgam. Could there be anything simpler, except the men who put in their money on the faith of such an experiment? It does not follow that no one will discover how to extract gold from sea water, but no one need sell out any mining shares for fear that any process yet made known will glut the market with the yellow metal extracted from the keeping of Father Neptune.

CASSIAR AGAIN.

The News-Advertiser has had three references lately to the Cassiar election. In the first it alleged that the date of the election had been hurried on by the government in order to take the opposition at a disadvantage. To this the Colonist replied by giving a categorical denial on the authority of the Premier. The News-Advertiser simply dropped its charge, although in common courtesy it ought to have admitted its error. Then it made a second allegation, that the election would be void because a mistake had been made as to the time between the nomination and the election. To this the Colonist replied by showing that the News-Advertiser had mis-read the law, and that the returning officer had made no mistake in the matter. In connection with this allegation, the News-Advertiser attacked the Attorney-General for ignorance of the law or gross blundering. To this the Colonist replied that the date was fixed by the returning officer without consulting the Attorney-General or anyone else. One would have supposed that this would have led the News-Advertiser to retract what it had asserted. We know

that that under similar circumstances the Colonist would have done so and can point to several occasions upon which this paper has promptly corrected errors, when they have been pointed out. But this is not the policy of the News-Advertiser, which adheres to the principle of telling a lie and sticking to it. On Saturday the Vancouver paper said:

It is a singular thing—and here again there is a striking similarity between the methods of the ministers and their sub-servient writers in the press—that any attempt at justification or defence which they may make, always ends by new blunders being added to those which have caused them to speak or write. We have a glaring instance of this in the Colonist's article. According to that the returning officer alone is responsible for every detail connected with the Cassiar election. Yet we are now told that the police at all the other precincts in the district will take place to-day when that official had previously arranged to have the polling at several places occur on later dates. This change has been made in accordance with instructions from the Attorney-General's department at Victoria, although it may have been considered that it would not be judicious to entrust the Colonist with a knowledge of that fact.

On the above paragraph being read by the Attorney-General, he said "It is a lie from beginning to end," and when he was asked what he wished to say on the subject, he replied "Just tell him he is a liar." As a rule the Colonist does not care to employ language of this kind, but there are times when it is excusable. When a newspaper resorts to common lying in order to injure a political opponent, we suppose the only way to deal with it is to meet it on its own ground and give the plain English name for its falsehoods. The Premier after reading the paragraph above quoted said that it was absolutely without foundation, and that neither he nor any other member of the government knew what dates the returning officer had fixed until after they had been fixed, and that if the returning officer had made any change in the dates, a matter upon which he had no information whatever, he did it without consultation with or direction from the government or any member thereof. We hope that this is the last occasion upon which such language will have to be employed in a political discussion in British Columbia. The infamy of the News-Advertiser's course is indescribable.

THE PLEBISCITE.

It is not very difficult to forecast now how the plebiscite will go in British Columbia, although we look for a large affirmative vote. It is a matter which cannot be approached with any enthusiasm, no matter what a voter's views may be. There is not much doubt that a majority of the people of Canada believe in prohibition. This was shown by the way in which the Scott act was carried, and there is very little doubt that if a practical scheme of prohibition was submitted to the people in the regular way, that is by a dissolution of parliament after its enactment, it would be ratified, provided party lines could be kept out of the contest. But a plebiscite on the bald question of prohibition really means nothing at all. The government will have no better idea of what public opinion is after the vote than now. There are three classes of people, when it comes to marshalling the voters on the prohibition question. There are the ardent temperance men, who will always vote for anything designed or in any remote way calculated to restrict or stop the sale of intoxicants. There are the men, who believe in permitting men to drink what they please and who will vote against any measure to stop the traffic in intoxicants. The third class is composed of those who regarding the whole subject from a broad economic point of view, are prepared to vote for prohibition, whenever a practical plan is presented, backed up by a public opinion strong enough to see that the law is enforced. This element, taken with the first, would form a very large majority of the population, but it is just the class that is unlikely to vote at all upon the plebiscite. They will not vote affirmatively, because they do not know what an affirmative vote implies. They will not vote negatively because they will not care to have their vote misunderstood.

The experience of counties in which bona fide attempts have been made to enforce the Scott act does not encourage an attempt to try an experiment in prohibition unless there is a very pronounced public sentiment in its favor. As a rule the Scott act was brought in force by the efforts of enthusiastic total abstinents, supported by the various women's organizations. There was abundant enthusiasm before the election, and much thanksgiving immediately after it; but when it came to enforcing the law, there was a startling display of apathy. The burden usually fell upon a few people, who soon grew tired of it. From a very intimate knowledge of the working of the law, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that a measure like the Scott act can be enforced in communities of not more than 10,000 people, provided some one makes a business of seeing that it is enforced, and there is no abatement of interest by those responsible for its enactment. Eternal vigilance is the price of prohibition. We do not believe the Scott act can be enforced in large communities or seaports.

But it will be said that there is a great difference between the Scott act and a prohibitory law, and so there is, but the latter needs the backing of a strong public sentiment fully as much as the former, and men will fear to vote for it lest this sentiment should be lacking. Moreover no one knows what the result of an affirmative vote will be. The government is pledged to nothing in such an event.

The San Francisco Chronicle quotes Sir William Van Horne as saying that except for its American business the Canadian Pacific could not pay for its axle-grease. We do not believe Sir William ever said anything of the kind; but if he did, the Chronicle's argument based thereon, that the C.P.R. should be shut out from the American trade unless it will work hand in glove with the American transcontinental lines, is not sound. The American shipper gets the business benefit of the Canadian Pacific's competition, and if as the Chronicle says, the greatest good of the greatest number must be considered in these matters, the C.P.R. is already promoting it.

A correspondent informs the Colonist that a despatch was received at Ottawa from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated February 3rd, 1879, in which the Governor-General was informed that the Lords of the Admiralty had assented to the view expressed by the government of Canada recommending that in his own province, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia should take precedence of the Rear-Admiral commanding on the Pacific Coast. If the question of precedence can be settled by authority, this would appear to settle it.

The Golden Era says that work was stopped on the school house at that place, because the majority of the people voted against the government. Asked as to this statement, the Minister of Education said it was the first he had heard of it, and that so far as the department knew there was no reason in the world why the work should not go on. The government had given no orders for the work to stop.

Current Comment

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The wise and statesmanlike attitude of Sir Charles Tupper in view of the Quebec conference will be applauded, not only by his own party, but by the country generally. The recent Liberal-Conservative convention at Moncton, N. B., showed how open the government have laid themselves to attack, and how easy it would be to discredit them in the eyes of all who take any interest in their proceedings; the comparison of promises with performances would be enough. But Sir Charles Tupper feels that the present is not an opportune time to draw attention to the government's record on the public platform; it will keep for another day, and an attempt at the present moment to show the ministers in their true light might result in injury to the country. This position is in harmony with the attitude of the Liberal-Conservative party and press since the present government took office. Since the last general election, "blue ruin" has ceased to be the cry of the opposition in the Dominion parliament, and the comment on the arrangements for the Quebec conference has not been factious criticism. There have naturally been some incisive remarks about the appointment of Mr. Charlton as one of the Canadian representatives, not simply on account of his American proclivities, but because of his general narrowness of view and lack of previous experience in international negotiations. But there has been no attempt to add to the difficulties of the government in conducting the negotiations, or to discount beforehand any agreement they may succeed in arriving at. Such difficulties as exist, apart from those inherent in the situation, have been created, not by the opposition, but by the government and their friends. It is the government, and not the opposition, who are responsible for the impression too prevalent in the United States that Canada is so eager for trade concessions that she will give pretty nearly anything to get them. For instance, in this month's Forum, in an article on the conference, Mr. Edward Farrer says: "If they wish to get the same tariff rate as Britain, to retain their export trade with Canada and to enlarge it, Americans can easily do so by being a little more liberal in their treatment of the Canadian farmer, lumberman, fisherman and miner, or to the Laurier government's British preference in a new light, and yet not altogether new, for when Mr. Fielding first introduced his preferential tariff resolution, Sir Richard Cartwright hinted that this was only a roundabout way of getting reciprocity from the United States. However, we have no wish, at the present time, to pry too curiously into the motives and intentions of different ministers. Let the Canadian representatives go into the conference with all the weight of the people of Canada behind them, and do the best they can for the Dominion. If they conclude a treaty which is for the advantage of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, as the leader of the Conservative party, will support them in carrying it into effect. The conservative party and the Conservative press have no wish to prejudice the result, or to embarrass the government by making inopportune remarks."—Montreal Gazette.

KEEPING THE FRUITS OF VICTORY.

Some of those who have most to say against what they call "imperialism" are not ingenuous in their arguments or in presenting the testimony to back them up. They say that the nature of the American people has been suddenly transformed, and that they are about to embark heading in the seizure of foreign territory. As a matter of fact, no one has proposed to acquire any territory save session from Spain as a result of war, or by mutual consent in the exceptional case of Hawaii. This is the full extent of the so-called change in American sentiment. Four months ago Spain could have maintained peace by giving up its sovereignty in Cuba, and island it had failed to govern, which was the scene of constant anarchy and atrocity, and whose wretched condition greatly injured and disturbed this country. If the Spanish government rejected our demands and appealed to war in a whirlwind of passion, confident that it could punish our forces heavily on sea and land. Three months have shown the impotence of Spain as a combatant, and it has asked for terms of peace. All the territory we shall acquire from Spain is in the nature of indemnity and also of security against further Spanish colonial misrule. To call this imperialism is clearly a willful perversion of terms. In their treatment of historical precedents the advocates of returning the

Philippines to Spain, or of abandoning them to any fate so long as we relinquish all claims, are open to the charge of concealment and misrepresentation. They give from an address by Mr. Seward in 1846, when the Oregon boundary was in dispute, just enough to reverse that statesman's true position. The sentence they take is: "I want no war. I want no enlargement of territory, sooner than a warily inactivity." I abhor war as I abhor slavery. I would not give one human life for the continent that remains to be annexed." Mark the next passage, which it is needless to say is suppressed by those opposed to any further annexation. Mr. Seward proceeded: "But our population is destined to roll its resistless waves to the icy barriers of the North, and to encounter oriental civilization on the shores of the Pacific. The monarchs of Europe are to have no rest while they have a colony remaining on this continent. It behooves us, then, to qualify ourselves for our mission. We must dare our destiny." Mr. Seward, it will be observed, was more radical as an annexationist than any now before the public. By the Alaska treaty, which he carried through later, our territory was extended almost to the shores of Asia.

A question connected with the Philippines is what will become of them if the United States reserves only a coaling or naval station. One party in Spain questions the utility of keeping the Philippines, foreseeing that insurrection will entail enormous expense. Mr. Seward advises their sale. If France or Germany should be the purchaser, the United States will have simply served to play into their hands. Dewey will have fought the battle and some European power would reap the benefit. This power would reap the benefit. The outlook is that the Philippines will be too heavy a burden for Spain, with on hand to defend them, and every island full of irreconcilable insurgents. That they will be transferred to some European country not distinguished by friendliness to us is more than probable if we permit them to go back to Spain without restrictions. Europe has lately carved up the coast of China, and to find the Philippines similarly appropriated will be for us a step backward instead of forward. Our proper policy is not to give away or throw away a legitimate victory valiantly won.—Globe-Democrat.

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A SEALERS' MEMORIAL.

(Continued From Page Seven.)

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